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## ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

## UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

Report of the Secretary-General

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The validity and effectiveness of the United Nations interventions aimed at supporting Governments' efforts to prevent and control the various manifestations of drug abuse are continuously assessed. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), in line with this principle, has devoted attention to the evaluation of its projects.

2. Evaluations undertaken so far have shown that the UNFDAC programme has achieved positive results and is progressing satisfactorily. This positive performance has been appreciated by the international community and, in particular, by representatives of those countries that, either as donors or recipients, are involved in the UNFDAC operations.

3. Even though UNFDAC is mandated to play a central role in the fight against drug abuse, many individual countries and other international organizations are also making important contributions. UNFDAC has the responsibility of complementing and completing world-wide the interventions carried out against the spread of illicit drugs by the international community. The fact that most of these interventions receive positive evaluations implies that they are well designed and executed.

4. While the evaluation of national and international projects is positive, that of the drug abuse situation shows a dramatic, unabated deterioration. Countries previously immune are now experiencing increased drug problems, including addiction among their youth, involvement of their citizens in the network of trafficking, and expansion of illicit cultivation and manufacturing of drugs. Countries that were already affected have seen their situation worsen. What initially appeared to be a social or health problem has now taken on connotations of a deadly threat to the most basic economic, political and moral interests of societies.

5. A considerable effort has been made at national and international levels, and the appeals for a general mobilization have been answered. The United Nations has taken numerous steps. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs has met annually by virtue of decisions to hold a special session every other year; the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have given extensive time and priority to drug problems and to the search for adequate remedies. The convening of a special session of the General Assembly in 1990 was the culmination of this commitment. Another crucial initiative has been the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which forms the basis for reinforced collaboration between countries on all aspects of the problem.

6. As far as UNFDAC is concerned, no effort has been spared to assist those countries that did not have sufficient means to cope effectively with this problem. However, as has been repeated on many occasions, the financing put at the disposal of UNFDAC still does not reach the level required to permit the countries in need to take their position on the common international front.

7. While UNFDAC is grateful to donor countries, and in particular to its major donors, for the significant increase in their contributions, there are no signs that resources comparable with those of the drug traffickers will be made available. To expect a dramatic improvement in this respect seems unrealistic.

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8. The conclusion is that the strategic lines that have been followed, even though they have produced considerable results, do not seem to be capable of reversing the trend. It therefore became indispensable to conduct an overall critical analysis of the situation with the aim of identifying more appropriate and responsive approaches that could maximize the results achievable. UNFDAC has undertaken such an analysis and concludes that, as far as its own role is concerned, giving assistance to individual countries, even if in the context of national master plans, is not enough.

9. Results can be multiplied if countries start working together in joint efforts in the most affected areas, where the problems of illicit production, trafficking, addiction and organized crime are connected and most serious. This strategy is based on the fact that many of the phenomena related to illicit production and trafficking of drugs are transnational in character, and effective intervention must therefore be carried out subregionally. As a consequence, the UNFDAC programme has to be examined, and its policy reoriented to prompt and support subregional programmes, side by side with traditional assistance to individual countries.

10. The basic element of this new approach consists in obtaining the agreement of the countries in crucial subregions to work out joint programmes. For the success of these programmes, it is essential that the United Nations be closely involved, not only in providing assistance but also in executing the projects. This modus operandi implies mutual monitoring of the activities of the collaborating countries and direct observation by United Nations personnel of progress in the operations.

11. Subregional programmes are particularly suited to the effective control of border areas to prevent and intercept trans-shipment of illicit substances. They also lend themselves well to projects for eliminating illicit cultivation in areas in the vicinity of the borders. At a later stage, they can be expanded to other locations in the collaborating countries.

12. This new approach has already been endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly, which adopted the Global Programme of Action contained in its resolution S-17/2, annex. The Global Programme of Action includes a specific mandate to UNFDAC recommending that States shall increase their co-operation with the Fund in support of such a subregional strategy.

13. UNFDAC has taken immediate action to implement this mandate and some priority areas have already been identified, notably, the countries of south-east Asia, south-west Asia, the Andean region and the area crossed by what is known as the "Balkan route". A description of the steps taken and the progress achieved in the development of subregional co-operation in these areas is given in chapter II, below.

14. The way in which UNFDAC is proceeding in developing subregional strategies involves a continual dialogue with recipient countries. The role of UNFDAC is to promote in every way these collaborative and joint efforts between countries. UNFDAC also acts as an intermediary between the countries involved and those that are prepared to provide the necessary financial assistance. In this connection, the steps taken for the implementation of the new approach have been discussed with donor countries as well, in order to benefit from their views and ultimately from their financial support.

# I. PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

## A. Policy framework

15. The UNFDAC work programme is implemented on the basis of advice and suggestions from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in accordance with the policy directives received from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Apart from the recent promotion of joint programmes in certain subregions, UNFDAC activities have followed increasingly the master plan approach, which was endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1987/32 of 26 May 1987 and the General Assembly in its resolution 42/113 of 7 December 1987.

16. The UNFDAC work programme is based on balanced interventions in all sectors of drug control: the reduction of the supply of and the demand for illicit drugs and the interdiction of drug trafficking.

17. The major components of UNFDAC activities are as follows: preventive education and public awareness projects designed to promote an anti-drug attitude, particularly through the mass media, formal and informal education programmes, and community and non-governmental activities; integrated rural development projects designed to improve living standards and develop income-substitution activities to reduce the dependence of communities on illicit drug production; assistance to Governments in controlling illicit traffic by, inter alia, providing advisory services, supplying physical structure and equipment, organizing training programmes for strengthening law enforcement and judicial systems; and supporting initiatives in the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons.

18. In 1990, UNFDAC revised its medium-term plan for the period 1990-1994. This Plan is periodically adjusted to changing drug-control needs and to revised projections of available financial resources. It has contributed to the elaboration of the system-wide action plan on drug abuse control (E/1990/39).

19. A new form of collaboration has been established by UNFDAC with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), which aims at the development of joint programmes in specific countries and regions that will complement the present activities of UNFDAC by the expertise of these institutions.

20. Intensified contacts with WHO, through its Programme on Substance Abuse established in September 1990, have led to a basic agreement whereby the technical co-operation efforts of WHO will be integrated into the country and regional activities of the Fund. A joint UNFDAC/WHO mission visited Bolivia and Brazil in October 1990 to examine UNFDAC current and planned programmes, to identify remedies for gaps and shortcomings, and to recommend ways of strengthening these programmes in collaboration with WHO. Similar joint missions will be conducted in other regions. Basic agreement was also reached with UNESCO for the promotion of country and regional activities in the field of drug abuse prevention within the framework of a joint UNFDAC/UNESCO programme.

21. Possibilities for strengthening co-operation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) were also examined during a meeting with

its President in July 1990. In addition to the launching of a joint income-substitution project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, consideration is being given to the development of other joint projects to be carried out under a unified UNFDAC/IFAD scheme.

## B. Programming trends

22. The marked expansion and intensification of UNFDAC activities in recent years continued in 1990: the budget of $US 69.3 million* enabled the provision of financial and technical assistance to 67 countries through 118 national-level drug-control projects.

23. The UNFDAC work programme for 1990 also included 41 regional and global projects supporting a broad range of drug-control activities such as specialized training, advisory services, research, exchange of information and meetings. These activities have been implemented by various bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

24. Comparative information on the UNFDAC work programme since 1983 is given in the table.

UNFDAC work programme, 1983-1990

| Item | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Programme budget (millions of dollars) | 9.5 | 13.4 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 39.8 | 60.4 | 62.5 | 69.3 |
| Number of countries (country programmes) | 10 | 22 | 25 | 31 | 35 | 40 | 49 | 67 |
| Number of projects (country and global) | 38 | 57 | 69 | 95 | 115 | 121 | 152 | 159 |
| Sectoral distribution of funds (percentage) | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction of supply | 20 | 31 | 49 | 38 | 45 | 42 | 34 | 39 |
| Reduction of demand | 10 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 24 | 34 | 28.5 |
| Strengthening control measures | 46 | 39 | 26 | 33 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| Research | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Working arrangement with UNDP | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4.5 |
| Administration, programme evaluation | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2.5 |

*All dollars are United States dollars.

C. Programme management and evaluation

25. In recent years, and particularly during 1990, the continued expansion of the work programme has required the adoption of measures to strengthen its management and evaluation. These measures have centred on:

(a) The early involvement of potential donor countries in the assistance for project design, formulation and evaluation, involving the provision of experts and specialists in the different sectors of drug-abuse control;

(b) The extension and strengthening of electronic data processing systems for advancing office automation. A local area network, a central filing system with networked word-processing and a Financial Information Management System (FIMS) became operational in 1990. An electronic mailing system intended to improve the exchange of information between UNFDAC, its field offices and executing agencies will be set up in early 1991;

(c) The strengthening of the UNFDAC field advisers network in countries and regions where major multisectoral programmes supported by UNFDAC are under way. In addition to the regional field offices located in Barbados, Gabon and Kenya, UNFDAC at present has 11 country offices: one was opened in 1989 at Peshawar to handle the Fund's programme for Afghanistan; the others are located in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand;

(d) Extended collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is providing general support services to UNFDAC on the basis of the 1987 Working Arrangement;

(e) Extensive recourse to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which is providing administrative support for a number of projects.

26. The introduction of these measures has enabled UNFDAC to keep its personnel and administrative costs at headquarters and in the field at a low level, about 7 per cent of the total programme budget.

27. In 1990, UNFDAC further strengthened its evaluation capacity with the creation of an evaluation unit, which is operating with a full-time officer. The unit organized and supervised 16 evaluations in the course of the year, of which 6 were conducted by independent experts. The latter concerned projects in Chile, Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Thailand, as well as a global project on the utilization of community resources.

28. Eight projects were reviewed by joint teams composed of independent experts and United Nations staff; two projects were evaluated by UNFDAC staff. A total of 29 tripartite project reviews were held. In addition, several projects and the Fund's own administration were reviewed by internal and external auditors.

29. As in the past, attention was given to the co-ordination of operations with other bilateral and multilateral drug-control activities and to the involvement and support of United Nations entities, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other international and regional organizations in the execution of UNFDAC-funded projects. Activities have been

implemented in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the UNDP Office for Project Services, IFAD, the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNESCO, WHO and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

30. Other types of project execution were established in co-operation with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), the Drug Advisory Programme of the Colombo Plan Bureau, the South Pacific Commission and the Customs Co-operation Council. In addition, a number of non-governmental organizations have carried out UNFDAC-funded activities in 1990, including the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, the Centro Italiano di Solidarietà, Norwegian Church Aid, the Gilead Church and the Colombian Red Cross.

## II. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

### A. Latin America and the Caribbean

#### (a) Subregional strategy

31. An opportunity for UNFDAC to adopt the subregional approach to coca-growing areas was presented in September 1989, when the Ministers of Agriculture, in the context of the Cartagena Agreement, adopted a resolution calling for the elaboration of a regional plan of action for the elimination of illicit coca cultivation in the Andean region. UNFDAC seized this opportunity of making its services available immediately to the Governments of the Cartagena Agreement. An UNFDAC expert mission, in collaboration with local specialists, worked out the terms of reference and criteria for the formulation of a plan of action. More recently, UNFDAC has initiated, with the support of the Commission of the European Communities, a second phase of assistance for the formulation of this plan. This phase will be carried out by a team of experts based in Lima, who will study, in particular, measures to create expanded opportunities for trade and investments in order to provide access to international markets for crop-substitution products.

#### (b) Country programmes

32. In Argentina, a $1.1 million project to extend treatment and rehabilitation services in both state and private institutions was completed in 1990.

33. In Bolivia, the largest of the projects currently under execution, a $21.8 million programme of agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development at Los Yungas of La Paz has been extended until mid-1991. Activities are being concentrated in those areas where coca cultivation is targeted for elimination under the 1988 anti-narcotics law. A project to promote health-care and social development in the same area has also been extended.

34. Since 1988, UNFDAC has provided $15 million for an integrated rural development project in the Chapare with components in agricultural development, feeder road construction and the electrification of rural areas. A

second project to promote the agro-industrialization of the Tropic of Cochabamba (also in the Chapare), with a budget of $1.7 million, was approved in late 1990. In the same area, a dairy farming and community development project, also begun in 1988, has been expanded with an increased budget of $4.2 million. A $4 million project, operating since 1988 in both the Chapare and Los Yungas areas, is supplying drinking water and basic sanitation facilities to rural communities.

35. Two new projects were approved for Bolivia in 1990. One, with a budget of $2 million, is to assist the Government in establishing specialized courts to deal with cases involving controlled substances; the other, with a budget of $361,748, is a prevention project for young people at La Paz.

36. A five-year project, with a $12 million budget, has been under way in Brazil since 1988. The project has subprojects in supply reduction - equipment for police anti-narcotics units ($5.5 million); and demand reduction - activities in preventive education and treatment and rehabilitation ($6 million). A third subproject ($500,000) provides training courses for customs officers from all 10 States that are parties to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP).

37. In Chile and Costa Rica, UNFDAC is supporting prevention projects targeted at young people. The projects, which are due to end in 1991, have budgets of $285,475 and $293,000, respectively. Extensions for both are under consideration.

38. In Colombia, phase I of the project to promote the voluntary eradication of coca, which began in the Department of Cauca in 1985, was completed at the end of 1990. It has provided credits, technical know-how and other assistance to stimulate the production and marketing of alternative crops. In addition to the $6.2 million provided through UNFDAC, local organizations have further contributed almost $5 million since the project began. Following an in-depth evaluation of the project, a second, three-year phase is planned with an additional input of $3 million from UNFDAC.

39. A new programme for a total of $35.4 million was launched in Colombia in 1990. In the demand-reduction sector, to which has been allocated $9.1 million, the following projects have already started: a one-year project ($42,525) designed to prevent the spread of drug abuse and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS); a treatment and rehabilitation project ($210,000) working with "street children" in Bogotá; and another two projects, executed by the offices of the Mayors of Bogotá and Medellín ($850,000 and $500,000, respectively) to halt the deteriorating drug-abuse situation in metropolitan areas. The Bogotá and Medellín projects are two of a group of six drug-abuse prevention projects for Colombia's major cities. It is anticipated that all remaining projects in the demand-reduction sector will have been approved by the end of 1990.

40. The supply-reduction sector has been allocated $18.8 million. Three integrated rural development projects have been approved for Caqueta, Putumayo and Guaviare. A fourth new project in this sector is ready to start soon, as is the extension of the Cauca project. Other projects totalling $7.5 million are expected to begin in early 1991 and will include additional demand-reduction activities, as well as law enforcement and judicial assistance.

41. In Ecuador, two demand-reduction projects, one to prevent drug abuse ($500,000) and the other in treatment and rehabilitation ($405,726) are nearing completion. A third project to improve controls over narcotic substances and precursors ($691,892) is due to end in 1991. Projects are being drawn up for a second phase of assistance to Ecuador. A programme ($2 million) to enhance the law enforcement capabilities of the Ecuadorian police is ready to be launched, and a treatment project ($800,000) will be under way shortly.

42. Work has continued on three rural development projects in Mexico in the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacan. Each of the projects has a budget of $5 million and supports the Government's programme to eradicate the opium poppy and cannabis. In 1990 UNFDAC received the Premio al Merito Indigena, the prize awarded annually by the Governor of Guerrero in recognition of outstanding achievements in support of the Indian population.

43. Following a preparatory mission in 1990, UNFDAC is allocating $200,000 to Paraguay for the preparation of a master plan.

44. Work on a treatment and rehabilitation project in Peru with a budget of $315,000 was scheduled to be completed in 1990. Crop substitution activities have continued in the Upper Huallaga Valley (Tingo Maria) and Cuzco areas (with budgets of $3 million and $5 million, respectively). The Tingo Maria project is due to end in mid-1991 and new activities are being planned following discussions with the new administration at Lima. On the basis of an existing earmarked contribution, UNFDAC is in a position to commit up to $10 million for these and other activities in Peru.

45. In late 1989, UNFDAC made available to the Government of Uruguay a grant of $40,000 to fund a small project in preventive education.

46. A three-year, $600,000, campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking aimed at young people from deprived social backgrounds was recently approved for Venezuela.

47. UNFDAC began operations in the Caribbean region in 1985. Priority has been given to national programmes, which have paved the way for a regional approach to the problem of demand reduction and illicit trafficking.

48. The Government of Jamaica and UNFDAC signed, in October 1990, a memorandum of understanding of $1 million for the implementation of a drug-demand-reduction programme as part of the Government's master plan. A number of master plans have been completed in other countries of the region and, in the field of preventive education and rehabilitation, three projects have started in the Dominican Republic ($377,000), the Netherlands Antilles ($85,400) and Saint Lucia ($51,600). Activities also continued under the projects in the Bahamas, Grenada, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago.

49. At the regional level, a telecommunications network in the Caribbean, which involved the co-operation of UNFDAC and ICPO/Interpol, was officially inaugurated in November 1989. This $1.2 million project is intended to enable rapid communication between law enforcement agencies in the region and to enhance the capability of those agencies to interdict illicit drug trafficking. Efforts are now under way to ensure that the drug-control units of the participating Governments have appropriate access to the system. The network will be strengthened by the introduction of encryption and crypto-fax facilities.

50. A project designed to produce standard educational materials for schools in the eastern Caribbean, as well as the training of teachers, started in November 1990. In addition, UNFDAC is planning a Caribbean regional forensic laboratory programme with the intention of creating two or more reference laboratories for drug testing and two regional ones for the training of chemists. Basic laboratories will also be established or strengthened in selected countries.

## B. Asia and the Pacific

### 1. South-east Asia and the Pacific

#### (a) Subregional strategy

51. Preliminary exploration for the development of the subregional strategy in the countries of south-east Asia began with an UNFDAC mission to Myanmar in December 1989. In view of the positive reaction of the Government, a second mission to Myanmar and Thailand took place in January 1990 to assist these Governments in establishing a direct dialogue with each other on this subject. The following month, representatives of the two Governments met at UNFDAC headquarters and identified certain broad areas for co-operation. After an examination of various technical aspects of the proposed co-operation, a further meeting between representatives of Myanmar and Thailand took place in September 1990 at Yangon, with the participation of UNFDAC.

52. The results of the meeting were very positive and it was decided that a further Myanmar-Thailand co-ordination meeting would be held at Chiang Mai, Thailand, early in 1991, again with UNFDAC participation. During that meeting, a visit will be made to the proposed project area in Myanmar and firm arrangements will be agreed upon for starting project activities.

53. Support for this policy was given by the Chinese Government in the course of an official visit paid by the Executive Director in August 1990. In particular, the Chinese Government decided to send a mission to Myanmar and Thailand in order to carry out an assessment of the preparedness of those countries to work in a subregional programme in which the Government of China itself would also participate.

54. During the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific, held at Beijing from 15 to 19 October 1990, the UNFDAC representatives held follow-up discussions with high-level officials of the Chinese and Myanmar Governments. Both countries have confirmed their readiness to develop a joint China/Myanmar programme of co-operation in fighting drugs. To this end, a planning meeting with the participation of UNFDAC will be arranged at Beijing to discuss the most appropriate way of launching joint operations assisted by the Fund.

55. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has also indicated its interest in participating actively in the implementation of activities under the subregional strategy for south-east Asia.

#### (b) Country programmes

56. The three-year project in China (with a budget of $5 million), aimed at helping the customs and police to control illicit trafficking in Yunnan Province and assisting in drug-abuse prevention and treatment, was near to

completion by December 1990, and was already showing significant results. Further assistance of a similar nature is under consideration in the framework of the subregional strategy.

57. Significant progress was made in 1989 on the integrated rural development project (with a budget of $5.8 million) in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The activities carried out in 1990 included the improvement of roads and other physical infrastructure, agricultural training and applied research, and the provision of health services. During 1990 preparations were made for the implementation of a second large-scale highland development project in another important opium-growing area. This project will receive an IFAD loan.

58. The UNFDAC programme in Malaysia consisted, in 1990, of a supply-reduction project ($500,000) and a demand-reduction project ($400,000). These projects were evaluated in March 1990 and were found to be achieving good results. On the basis of that evaluation, which was carried out in conjunction with an Australian mission, a new programme of assistance is being drawn up.

59. The implementation of the third phase of UNFDAC assistance to Myanmar, covering the period 1986-1991, continued in 1990, particularly in respect of the drug-demand reduction sectors. In November and December 1990, a thorough review of both the demand-reduction and supply-reduction sectors was carried out. It is envisaged that the review will assist in defining the activities to be carried out in 1991, the final year of the third phase of the programme, and lay a basis for the development of activities to be carried out in the context of the UNFDAC subregional strategy described above.

60. An UNFDAC mission visited Nepal in July 1990 to assess drug abuse problems and needs. As a follow-up to the mission, UNFDAC is discussing with the Government the possibility of arranging a master-plan formulation mission. A project proposal for drug-demand reduction through non-governmental organizations is under preparation.

61. Technical advice to the Government of Papua New Guinea was provided in the area of drug-control legislation, and preliminary consultations were carried out with a view to developing similar activities for the Pacific island countries. In addition, UNFDAC supported a training course for customs officers from Pacific island countries and territories.

62. The Government of the Philippines has drafted a drug-control master plan on the basis of the UNFDAC master-plan guidelines. The possibility of providing assistance in support of activities worked out in the framework of this master plan is under review.

63. The commitment of UNFDAC to support the Government of Thailand in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium production and tackle the problems of drug trafficking and addiction was strengthened with the approval of two new highland development projects. With the implementation of these projects the objectives of the first master plan for the opium-growing areas of northern Thailand will have been fulfilled, while a good start will have been made towards satisfying the objectives of the second master plan. Altogether, six highland development projects are now being implemented with UNFDAC support amounting to $20 million. In the treatment and rehabilitation sectors, three projects have been successfully completed in the past year, while a new rehabilitation project has recently been approved. The UNFDAC contribution to the on-going projects in these sectors amounts to $1.6 million.

## 2. South and south-west Asia

### (a) Subregional strategy

64. There have been several encouraging developments in the elaboration of a subregional strategy in what is termed the "Golden Crescent" area of south-west Asia, that is, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

65. In February 1990, President Najibullah of Afghanistan took the initiative of writing to the Secretary-General suggesting that a special commission should be set up to prepare a joint comprehensive plan of action to eradicate illicit supply and trafficking of narcotic drugs from the border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan. He proposed that that Commission, acting under the aegis of the United Nations, should also include representatives of neighbouring countries, as well as of the United States of America and of countries in Europe. Afghanistan has recently reiterated the suggestion, proposing to convene an international conference to discuss it.

66. Another important indication emerged during an INCB mission to the Islamic Republic of Iran in September 1990. The mission reported the interest of the Iranian Government in increasing co-operation along its border with Pakistan. The findings of the INCB mission have been forwarded to the Iranian Government, which has already expressed its willingness to consider all possible forms of co-operation with both Afghanistan and Pakistan. The authorities of Pakistan have also expressed strong interest in the idea of a joint Iranian/Pakistan law enforcement project, supported by UNFDAC, that would focus on those two countries' common border.

### (b) Country programmes

67. Under the auspices of the Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan, UNFDAC continues to develop a drug-control programme to complement resettlement and rehabilitation programmes in parts of Afghanistan where the opium poppy is illicitly cultivated. This project ($1.4 million) is aimed at assisting in the rehabilitation of the economic and social infrastructure of selected areas of Afghanistan with a view to enabling villagers, including returning refugees, to enjoy improved living conditions without resort to opium poppy cultivation. Project activities are carried out on a pilot basis with the co-operation of international non-governmental organizations. The rural rehabilitation activities are complemented by a number of subprojects in support of treatment services and drug-awareness campaigns in refugee camps in Pakistan.

68. UNFDAC financed a mission to Bangladesh in July 1990 that entailed a review of the current drug-abuse situation and a preliminary assessment of the need for external assistance. Based on the recommendations of the mission, UNFDAC plans to assist the Government of Bangladesh in the preparation of a master plan for drug-abuse control. During a mission on the formulation of a master plan in early 1991, it is expected that project proposals for assisting in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and law enforcement will be examined.

69. In India, a $20 million project entered its second year of operations. Its main thrusts are the following: to strengthen the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) by the provision of equipment and the training of personnel, and

to support other agencies involved in drug control; to control the diversion of licitly produced opium into the illicit trade; to strengthen the system of forensic laboratories; to introduce prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities. In 1990, visible progress was achieved: vehicles and other technical equipment were delivered to NCB and the Commissioner for Narcotics; fellowships and study tours were arranged for senior law enforcement officials; training of chemists and supply of laboratory equipment was according to schedule; and the first prevention and rehabilitation projects were signed.

70. In Pakistan, the rural development project in Dir District ($14.5 million) was favourably evaluated in June 1990. The evaluation mission recommended that the current project should be extended for two more years and that the preparation of a second-phase project be initiated. A second phase was judged essential in order to guarantee lasting developmental and drug-control results. The Technical Support Unit of the project is now fully operational and providing technical advice, and monitoring and financial reporting. With UNFDAC support amounting to $2 million over five years, the Special Development Unit of the provincial government continued its work of planning and monitoring rural development projects in the opium-growing areas of the Northwest Frontier Province. The first phase of a new demand-reduction project has begun, and the second phase is scheduled to begin in 1991, with a total project budget of $5 million. With the assistance of an UNFDAC consultant, a framework for a master plan for drug-abuse control has been drafted and is under review by the Government.

71. The demand-reduction project to assist the Government of Sri Lanka ($308,000) was scheduled to end in December 1990 but will be extended for six months; a second phase of the project is under consideration.

## C. Middle East and Balkan countries

### (a) Subregional strategy

72. According to ICPO/Interpol intelligence data, during the period 1988-1989, heroin produced from south-west Asian opium accounted for 80 per cent of the seizures in Europe, 100 per cent of those in Africa and 20 per cent in North America. Much of this heroin entered Europe along the Balkan route leading from the eastern Mediterranean, through eastern and central Europe, to established illicit markets further west and north.

73. Against this background and in an attempt to foster co-operation between countries concerned, UNFDAC undertook the planning of a subregional strategy aimed at improving controls over this drug-trafficking pattern. At the invitation of the Italian Government, a summit of European ministers of the interior was held at Rome on 16 and 17 March 1990 to discuss the Balkan route. The meeting was attended by ministers of the interior and other high-ranking officials from 10 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia, as well as the Executive Director of UNFDAC and the Secretary-General of ICPO/Interpol. In a joint communiqué, signed by all countries represented, the ministers expressed their commitment to intensify co-operation at the political and operational levels and to enhance law enforcement initiatives on a regional basis.

74. On the basis of this and another follow-up meeting at Sofia in June 1990, UNFDAC sent a mission of drug law enforcement experts to visit Bulgaria,

Greece, Hungary, Turkey and Yugoslavia in July 1990. The mission was composed of UNFDAC law enforcement experts and representatives from the General Secretariat of ICPO/Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC).

75. The mandate of the mission was to study the current procedures and capabilities of law enforcement agencies, to discuss needs and to propose action that might be taken to enhance law enforcement initiatives on a regional rather than national basis.

76. A report containing recommendations for project activities in the various countries has been prepared for the consideration of donors and concerned Governments. UNFDAC is already in the process of developing project activities for several Balkan countries and others will also be initiated as funding becomes available.

(b) Country programmes

77. Between 1985 and 1989, UNFDAC contributed $600,000 to strengthen the efforts of the Government of Cyprus in interdicting illicit drug trafficking. The assistance was aimed at providing telecommunications equipment, vehicles, computer training, and office and surveillance equipment for the Police Drug Squad and Customs Investigation Section. In August 1990, a two-year ($400,000) law enforcement programme was signed. During 1990, equipment, such as X-ray machines, and communications, computer and surveillance equipment, was delivered.

78. Since 1981, UNFDAC has contributed over $2 million to drug law enforcement assistance for Egypt. The Anti-Narcotics General Administration (ANGA) has received telecommunications equipment, vehicles, surveillance, training and computer equipment, as well as training courses for radio technicians. A three-year, 1989-1991, programme with Egypt was signed in August 1989, totalling $900,000. Another project was approved in 1990 to support the Government's pharmacy-control system and to undertake preventive education initiatives.

79. A two-year, $600,000 programme was signed in February 1990 with the Government of Jordan for strengthening drug law enforcement efforts in the country.

80. In addition to its contribution to the establishment of a telecommunications network completed in 1987, UNFDAC has given assistance to Turkey through a series of annual projects aimed at strengthening the Turkish drug control system and supporting law enforcement services with a view to preventing the illicit production of opium and illicit drug trafficking. The 1990 project was signed in June, totalling $262,500, and providing surveillance equipment for the General Directorate of Security and radio telecommunications equipment for the General Command of Gendarmerie.

81. In Yugoslavia, UNFDAC provided support for the establishment of a heavy-vehicle inspection facility at Gradina at the Yugoslav/Bulgarian border. This facility had become fully operational by the fall of 1987. As a follow-up project, totalling $14[illegible],750, UNFDAC provided, during 1990, specialized inspection equipment for Gradina as well as similar equipment for the second major crossing point in Yugoslavia: Bogorodica at the Greek border.

## D. Africa

### (a) Subregional strategy

82. Based on five years experience in providing assistance to African countries to deal with a serious transit trafficking problem and growing local abuse of drugs, UNFDAC has developed a strategy on a subregional basis, with the particular situation in different parts of the continent in mind. Four subregions can be characterized in terms of the particular combination of problems being faced: east and southern Africa, central Africa, west Africa and north Africa.

83. Under this strategy, subregional projects encourage approaches that address the transnational nature of drug problems. Contact between countries is encouraged, and similar approaches in groups of countries broaden the practical experience of concerned officials in the planning and implementation of actions that can be analysed and compared in the interest of all concerned. National projects also form an important part of the strategy, addressing the specific needs of individual countries.

### (b) Country programmes

84. By the end of 1990, projects were either in operation or in advanced stages of planning in 31 countries in the African region. Most projects target the transit traffic phenomenon or the resultant threat of addiction along transit routes. During 1990, new projects began operations in Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, Somalia and Zimbabwe. Projects have also been designed for Chad, Gambia, Mauritania and Tunisia, while requests for UNFDAC assistance have been received from additional countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Niger and Togo. Large law enforcement and prevention projects will start operation in Nigeria in early 1991, and a Field Adviser will assume duty at Lagos in January. In Morocco, a $2.6 million pilot project, aimed at beginning the elimination of cannabis production in the Rif area, entered its second year of operation. Previously approved projects also operated during 1990 in Congo, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as in several of the above-mentioned countries.

85. A field adviser for east and southern Africa assumed duty at Nairobi in 1989, and a field adviser for the central African countries was posted to Libreville in September 1990. It is planned to launch a co-ordinated action in the central African subregion, starting with a one-week seminar of senior government officials from the 12 member or associated States of the Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC), to be followed by a range of national and subregional initiatives. Projects targeting the west African subregion included assistance in pharmacy regulation and legislation development. Seven other initiatives either structured or organized at the regional or subregional level, including a large forensic laboratory development project and several training exercises, are already in operation.

86. The total budgetary level of approved projects at both national and regional levels is approximately $8.5 million. Projects in preparation are budgeted at an additional $6.5 million.

## III. GENERAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

87. Through projects implemented by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the INCB secretariat, WHO, UPU and other organizations, support was also provided by UNFDAC for general technical co-operation projects.

88. Activities implemented by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in 1990 have included the provision of equipment, scientific documentation and samples of drugs for national laboratories; the training of chemists at the laboratory of the Division in methods of drug identification and analysis and in associated technical techniques; the preparation and distribution to Governments of drug identification kits; the establishment of analytical methods for the detection and analysis of controlled drugs in body fluids; the development of analytical capabilities for the distinction between licitly produced and then diverted and illicitly manufactured priority drugs; the preparation, production and circulation of information material and the organization of exhibitions; the provision of advisory services and training to Governments on treaty adherence and implementation and on the upgrading of drug-control legislation; the convening of regional meetings of HONLEA.

89. Project activities of the INCB secretariat in 1990 continued to centre on a programme of assistance to west Africa for the determination of measures to improve legislative and administrative structures, a plan of action for the international control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, a regional seminar for drug-control administrators in Asia and the Pacific, convened in China in May 1990, and the strengthening of INCB training programmes.

90. Activities implemented by WHO are designed to strengthen the capacity of health services to implement effective programmes of prevention and treatment. To this end, WHO has developed and tested a comprehensive package of training materials for use with health workers at the community level. These include materials on assessment, management, intersectoral collaboration, service development and monitoring, as well as guidelines for trainers. During 1990, this series of materials was prepared in the form of a WHO publication in English, French and Spanish. An audio-visual component on mobilizing community groups was also produced. WHO has also continued to develop guidelines for assessing the quality of care in drug-dependence treatment.

91. A seminar on the detection of drugs in postal items was held for postal officials from Latin American countries at La Paz in January 1990. Twenty-four officials from 14 countries took part in the seminar, which was organized by UPU.

92. An amount of $97,000 was granted to the Customs Co-operation Council for the convening in 1990 of regional training courses on instructional techniques in the Bahamas, India and Morocco. Support was also provided to ILANUD for the third seminar on effective countermeasures against drug offences, held in Costa Rica in July 1990. A specialized workshop on prevention was conducted by the Caribbean Institute on Alcoholism and Other Drug Problems. The workshop, which was funded by UNFDAC with a contribution of $10,300, took place in Grenada in June 1990.

93. A grant of $10,000 was awarded to the Congrégation des Soeurs des Saints Coeurs de Jésus et de Marie in Lebanon, for training social workers at the drug-dependence centre at St. Charles Hospital at Beirut. UNFDAC also provided a grant, in the amount of $36,100, to the Drug Advisory Programme of

the Colombo Plan Bureau for supporting the participation of representatives from developing countries participating in the Twelfth International Conference of NGOs in Drug and Substance Abuse. In co-operation with authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, UNFDAC supported a $137,400 project for the acquisition of drug-testing equipment for laboratories.

## IV. FUND-RAISING ACTIVITIES

94. Many countries, both developed and developing, are contributing, on a regular basis, to the UNFDAC programme. Though the bulk of resources at the disposal of UNFDAC still come from a handful of industrialized countries, in recent years the base of its financial support has been broadened by the increased involvement of developing countries.

95. The large contributions given by the Government of Italy, in particular on the basis of the pledge of $300 million made in 1987, have enabled UNFDAC to sustain a number of multi-year projects in Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Mexico, Morocco, Peru and Thailand. According to arrangements with the Italian Government, annual lump-sum payments ensure funding of the current work programme but, increasingly, will ensure future project activities also. During 1990, a payment of $32.4 million was received from that Government covering current and new projects in the above-mentioned countries.

96. The Government of Sweden has pledged an increased contribution of $5.5 million, out of which funds have been applied to various projects in Latin America, south-west and south-east Asia. Furthermore, the Swedish Government has agreed to provide funding for the joint UNFDAC/WHO programme development.

97. The German Government almost doubled its contribution to bring it to a level of $6 million, earmarked in part for a new project in Thailand. The German authorities have also expressed their willingness to contribute an additional $8.3 million for the continuation of the Cauca project in Colombia, the extension of the African regional laboratory project and the new income-substitution project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

98. The United States Government earmarked $2 million from its 1989 contribution for the Bolivian project to strengthen its criminal justice administration. In 1990, the United States pledged $3 million for use in developing projects such as judicial enhancement in the Caribbean, law enforcement assistance in south-east Asia, facilitating the exchange of information between drug law enforcement agencies in Europe and the Middle East, and assistance programmes to developing countries to inhibit the illicit trade in essential chemicals. In addition, UNFDAC has signed an agreement with the United States covering a $535,000 contribution for the Fund's demand-reduction programme in Pakistan. There have been indications that the United States may increase its contribution to $5 million in 1991.

99. In addition to Norway's financial support of UNFDAC activities in south-east Asia, this Government has allocated $883,000 for the programme in Afghanistan, $824,000 for a new income-substitution project in Colombia, $210,000 for a street-children project in Colombia and $270,000 for the UNFDAC south-east Asian subregional strategy.

100. An agreement was signed in April 1990 with the Netherlands, whereby its Government will contribute $2.5 million to prevention projects in Colombia.

101. In addition to previous contributions allocated to UNFDAC programmes in Bolivia, Ecuador, India and Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has pledged $691,000 for the strengthening of the regional telecommunications project in the Caribbean, $400,000 for a demand-reduction project in the Caribbean and $1.2 million for two African projects. Additional contributions from the United Kingdom are expected for new activities by UNFDAC in Ecuador, and for strengthening forensic laboratories in the Caribbean.

102. Over $700,000 has been pledged by Australia with a portion of these funds allocated to projects in Afghanistan and Colombia. The Government of Australia has announced its intention of contributing approximately $2 million to a new drug-control programme in Malaysia.

103. France has increased substantially its contribution to UNFDAC during the last three years: in 1990, $1.4 million was allocated to UNFDAC, out of which funds were applied to projects in Africa and the Caribbean.

104. Following an earlier contribution of $1.3 million for projects in east and southern Africa, the Government of Finland has announced its willingness to provide over $3.5 million in additional funding for projects in the same subregion, subject to the clearance of specific proposals from UNFDAC. Over $900,000 has been pledged by Denmark for an income-substitution project in Colombia. In 1990, the Government of Canada pledged $840,000, partly earmarked for projects in the Caribbean. A contribution of $800,000 has been pledged by Japan with a portion of these funds allocated to the INCB regional seminar for drug-control administrators and to the regional laboratory projects in Asia and Latin America executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

105. Switzerland has doubled its regular contribution to UNFDAC, bringing it to $621,000 in 1990. In November 1990, the Belgian Government, in addition to its regular contribution, pledged more than $460,000 for a new income-substitution project in Colombia and consideration is being given to the provision of funds for a drug-control-related community development project in Bolivia. Increased contributions from Spain have been received in recent years bringing them to a level of $421,000 during 1990.

106. Under various agreements concluded this year, the Commission of the European Communities is providing UNFDAC with a total amount of $4.3 million for income-substitution projects in Bolivia, Colombia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The European Commission has also expressed interest in supporting a $370,000 prevention project in the Caribbean and a $195,000 project for the elaboration of the regional plan of action for the elimination of illicit coca cultivation in the Andean region. In addition, steps have been taken for the development, in co-operation with the European Commission, of a research proposal on the creation of a drug-free, genetically marked variety of hemp.

107. Arrangements have been worked out for the funding of new activities to be supported by Eastern European countries. In particular, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in co-operation with UNFDAC, convened in September 1990 an international seminar for law enforcement officers, and intends to renew such contributions in 1991 with the organization of other drug-control seminars. In addition, the Soviet Government offered support to UNFDAC for the development and application of remote-sensing techniques to be used to control the illicit cultivation of narcotic drugs.

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ICMF

## ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

### International drug control activities in the United Nations system

### Note by the Secretary-General

1. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979 on international co-operation in drug abuse control, a new reporting system was instituted concerning programmes relating to international drug control undertaken by bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations. In paragraph 8 of that resolution, the General Assembly further requested "the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the General Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field".

2. In pursuance of the request contained in paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Secretary-General prepares an annual report on the progress being made in the implementation of that resolution. The annual report of the Secretary-General contains data not only on the co-ordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system, but also individual reports on activities of various bodies and programmes, as well as of specialized agencies, of the United Nations.

3. The reports of the Secretary-General have been brought to the attention of the Commission since its thirtieth session in 1983, replacing an earlier system in which the specialized agencies submitted reports directly to the Commission through its secretariat.

4. The report covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/542) is presented in a modified format. Instead of being structured around the various bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations, the report is structured around the five major chapters of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, which is itself

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*E/CN.7/1991/1/Rev.1.

structured according to the chapters of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held at Vienna in 1987.

5. When the Commission considers item 7 (a) of its provisional agenda, it will be possible for the representatives of the specialized agencies and the international drug control bodies of the United Nations system to update further by oral statements the information before the Commission on their activities in the field of international drug abuse control.